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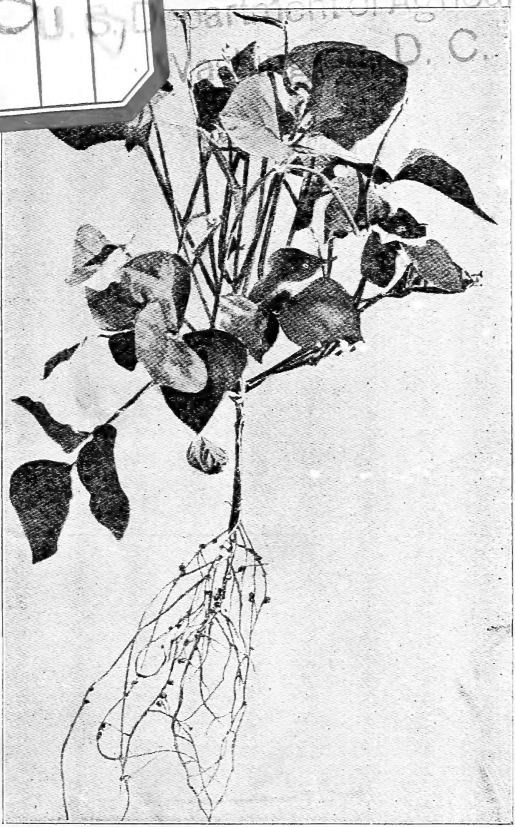
*Will H. Tracy Sr.*

191



**HICKORY SEED  
COMPANY**

LIBRARY,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture,  
D. C.



COW PEAS

SOY BEANS

**LEGUMES**

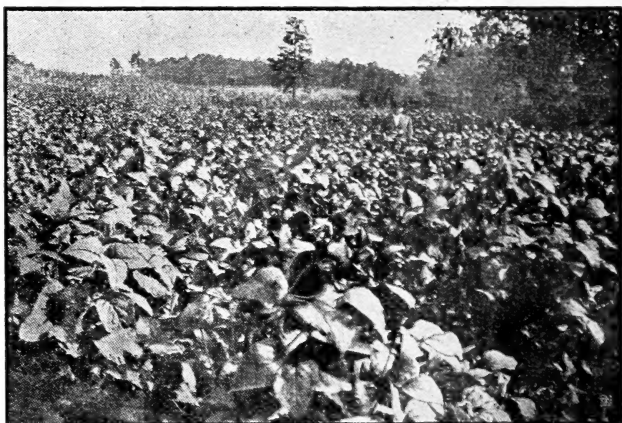
**HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA**

*Our Warehouses and Main Office:*  
**HICKORY, N. C.**

*Located on two Railroads, Southern and Carolina & North-Western.*

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LOWEST FREIGHT RATES AND  
QUICKEST SERVICE



*A Field of Soy Beans*

We have storage houses and can ship from several points in the South, thereby saving freight.

We have our buyers in all the leading cow pea sections.

Velvet Beans grown in Florida; Lespedeza in Louisiana; Soy Beans and Seed Peanuts in Eastern, N. C.

# ANNOUNCEMENT

AS usual, this season we are making a specialty of leguminous seed. The interest in all legumes still commands the attention of the progressive farmer. We have harvested a good crop of both Cow Peas and Soy Beans this season and our prices are reasonable. We also want to call your attention to our Seed Peanuts and Piedmont Long Staple Cotton Seed. We have buyers located in all the principal sections where cow peas are grown and we are prepared to take care of any sized orders from a bushel to a car load.

## TERMS

While we exercise the greatest care to have our seeds pure, true and reliable, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and are in no way responsible for the crop. If the seeds are not fully satisfactory, write us at once and we will advise you immediately what disposition to make of same.

## SPECIAL NOTICE

We cannot return money for any order that has been in your hands longer than ten days. Prices are f. o. b. Hickory or other growing stations, when stated. We make every effort to fill orders promptly and can usually do so. Burlap bags, free; seamless, at cost. Large orders for Lespedeza or Japan Clover shipped from our growing station in La. Large orders for Velvet Beans shipped from our growing station in Fla. Large orders for Soy Beans and North Carolina Peanuts shipped from our warehouses at Washington, N. C. Cow Peas, at certain times, can be shipped from Memphis, Tenn., Augusta, Ga., and other points in N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., Miss., Ark., Mo., and Tenn. Write your name and address plainly and always state railway shipping point. Terms: Cash with small orders, large orders, order notify. Owing to market fluctuations, we have not priced any of the seeds described in this catalog, but enclose price list giving prices in force when catalog is mailed. In ordering, please mention price list number.

## **"WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO SOW COW PEAS OR SOY BEANS, AND WHEN?"**

**I**F we briefly consider the type and nature of these plants we can perhaps arrive at a better understanding of their requirements, and therefore answer the question more satisfactorily.

First, let us understand that the cow pea is essentially a bean, and the soy bean is a pea, therefore, as the seeding plants differ it will explain some of the differences found when both are given the same conditions of planting. Both plants are natives of southeastern Asia and therefore are naturally suited to warm latitudes. Both are leguminous and, like all their kind, bear tubercles on their roots which gather nitrogen from the air. Both are valuable therefore in restoring fertility. The bacteria forming the tubercles on the roots of the cow pea seems to be common in almost all soils, but the bacteria which use the soy bean as a host plant are not commonly found in our fields. The cow pea therefore will usually thrive better during the first few years of its introduction into a locality than will the soy bean, although by inoculation, which is easily accomplished, the soy bean will thrive equally well.

Cow peas and soy beans require a warm seed-bed for perfect germination, since the seed of both plants are liable to rot if planted in cold soil. The time of planting them should be delayed until the ground has thoroughly warmed. Neither of these plants will stand as much cold, unfavorable weather as corn; therefore if the corn is planted first and the peas and beans immediately after the soil will usually be sufficiently warm, and in a normal season there will even then be an abundance of time for full development of the plants before frost comes.

For latitudes similar to central Illinois May 18th is early enough to plant either of these crops: The earlier-maturing varieties of both can be planted as late as July 10th, and frequently mature seed.

The preparation of the seed-bed for either cow peas or soy beans is the same as for corn, and like corn, they both respond readily to any extra preparation of the seed-bed. Since the seed of each is comparatively small it is advisable to place considerable stress on careful and complete preparation of the seed-bed.

Two general methods of planting are practical—drilling and broadcasting. In all respects the first is preferable, since it uses less seed to plant a given area, which is no unimportant item, and besides it allows cultivation, thus keeping down weeds and increasing the yield of seed or hay. Where sown broadcast a seeding of at least 1 1-2 bushels per acre is required, while drilling requires from 1-2 to 1 bushel instead.

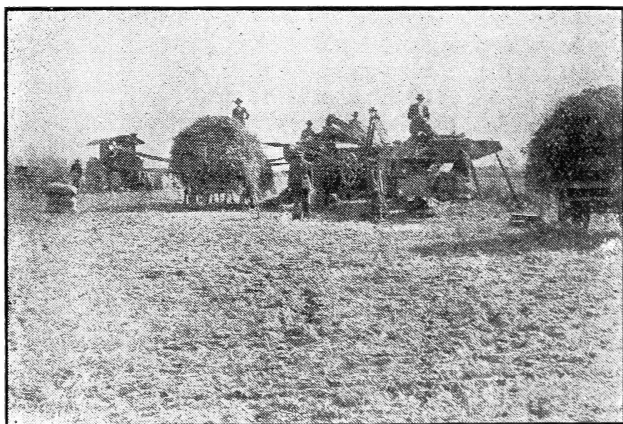
In drilling, the ordinary wheat drill with every third or fourth spout sowing, depending chiefly on the use to which the grower wishes to put his crop, may be used to excellent advantage. If sown for seed or for hogging off, a distance of from 16 in. to 32 in. between the plants in the rows and at least 4 in. between the plants in the row has given best results. If grown for hay a thicker planting is advisable, since the stems will then be less large and woody. Both of these plants are great lovers of sunlight, and if crowded so that the plants shade one another a reduction in the development of plant and in the yield of seed is the result.

So far as the writer is able to learn the most successful and largest growers of cow peas or soy beans sow them with some make of drill placing the rows from 16 in. to 32 in. apart, the most common width being 24 in. Some growers use a corn planter with a drill attachment, straddling the rows, making them in this way 21 in. apart, but the same growers consider this width too close. The Illinois Experiment Station in its trials covering more than five years has found the ordinary disk drill, with every third spout sowing, to be the best and most rapid way of seeding these crops. This width, 24 in., has also given us our best yields of both grain and hay. This width too admits of cultivation with the ordinary corn cultivator and yet it is so close together that the plants soon shade the ground and effectually prevent the growth of weeds. This width between the rows allows the seeding of four rows at each through since the first, fourth, seventh and ninth disks are sowing. To place the beans or peas thickly enough in the row will require a good half bushel of seed per acre.

The culture of these crops differs in no particular from that of corn, except that it is best not to cultivate when the leaves of the plant are wet with dew or rain, since the soil then adheres to the leaves and

thus seems to favor the development of rust and disease. The soy bean ought to be grown in every state where corn is grown. Since it is an upright growing plant, not a vining plant like the cow pea, it can be harvested and bound in bundles with the ordinary grain binder, similar to oats and wheat. If grown for hay it furnishes a feed analyzing higher in feeding value than clover. If grown for grain we have a concentrate of greater value than wheat-bran and equal to linseed-meal. The protein, carbohydrates and fat are the three constituents of feeds. The protein is the valuable and expensive constituent. The relative value of the soy bean is shown therefore by the following figures which give the percentage composition of the four crops shown:

	Protein	Carbohydrates	Fat
Bran - -	15.4 per cent	53.9 per cent	4.0 per cent
Linseed - -	32.9 per cent	35.0 per cent	7.9 per cent
Soy beans - -	34.0 per cent	28.0 per cent	16.0 per cent
Cow peas - -	10.3 per cent	70.4 per cent	5.0 per cent



*Harvesting New Era Peas Oct. 1st, 1911.*

## COW PEAS

AT the present time no system of farming is complete that does not provide for some leguminous crop. The cow pea as a gatherer of nitrogen and as a means of adding humus to the soil is easily the peer of any nitrogen gathering legume. Cow pea hay is fully as valuable a feed, pound for



pound, as clover hay, and very near equal in value to alfalfa or wheat bran.

## COW PEAS AND SORGHUM

Quite a number of farmers are sowing a mixture of cow peas and sorghum, and this makes a splendid hay and is relished by all farm stock.

## VARIETIES OF COW PEAS

There are probably fifty varieties of peas, but only a few of these are extensively cultivated. Located in the best pea growing section in the world, we can, naturally, give the very best varieties and selections of peas. We have devoted years to growing and handling the Cow Pea, and believe we are in a better position this year than ever to fill the wants of our trade. There is a good crop, and the quality is fine. Prices fluctuate so much that it is impossible to name a price so far in advance. Write us and state variety and quality wanted, and we will be glad to quote you prices. We offer nothing but new crop, as we do not carry over a single bushel of peas from one year to the next.

### LARGE BLACK EYE

Extremely early variety; matures peas in six to eight weeks. Probably the finest table pea grown. There is always a great demand for this pea for eating purposes and they bring fancy prices.

### BROWN EYED WHITE

An early variety similar to the Black Eyed White, but not quite as popular.

### NEW ERA

A very early variety, erect, and not inclined to run; matures in sixty or seventy-five days.

### CLAY

Tall, erect, large dark green leaves; stems of vigorous growth, pod large and yellow, seeds kidney-shaped, medium size, cream color; medium to late in ripening.

### RED RIPPER

Vigorous, half-trailing, large green leaves and stems; pod yellow, medium size; seed large, dull red; matures very late.

## UNKNOWN

A very vigorous grower: erect when planted late, but widely trailing when planted early; pod is large, nearly white, seeds medium size, buff or cream colored; matures late.

## WHIPPOORWILL

Usually an erect grower and rarely climbs; pod gray, long and full; seed large, nearly spherical, mottled, red and white; matures early. One of the best varieties for large planting and growing between corn rows.

## BLACK

Early maturing; seed larger than any other variety; fine for fertilizing, and a great favorite in Maryland and Virginia.

## MIXED

Great quantities of peas come in from the farms that will not grade straight varieties. These are sold as mixed, and are largely used for sowing for both hay and soiling purposes; also make fine hog pasture, on account of peas maturing at different times.

## IRON PEAS

Very vigorous grower, and is especially adapted for hay and forage. It is immune to the attacks of the wild fungus, root knot worm, etc. Medium early and very prolific.

## COW PEA BULLETIN

A valuable bulletin on the growth and cultivation of the Cow Pea has been issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., No. 318. Also on the Soy Bean, No. 372. These are free. Write for them. By the La. Experimental Station, Baton Rouge, La., on Lespedeza or Japan Clover. By the N. C. Dept. of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C., on Cow Peas. These can be obtained by sending a two cent stamp to the above addresses.

## SOY BEANS

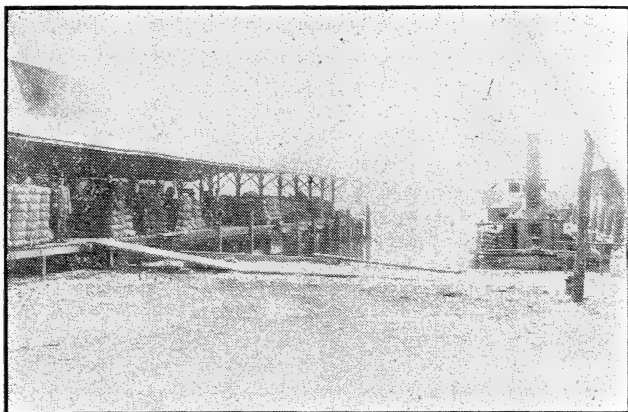
**T**HERE is no other crop so easily grown that can be used to such good advantage as the Soy Bean.

Soy Beans will thrive on most any kind of soil. Extremely hardy, resisting drouth and enduring more

water than corn. They are fine to mix with corn in the silo to balance rations.

There is no other raw vegetable product known which contains such a high percentage of protein and fat in such a highly digestible form.

Kentucky Experimental Station reports a yield this season of twenty-five bushels to the acre.



*Unloading Soy Beans from Boats at our Washington, N. C. Warehouse.*

### HOLLYBROOK

Early variety, grows about three feet tall.

### MAMMOTH YELLOW

Best variety for the South. Prices fluctuate.

### VELVET BEANS

**V**ELVET Beans make an enormous growth of vines—greater in size than any other known forage plant in the same length of time, far surpassing the cow pea in yield. The vines are equally as nutritious as the cow peas, and are largely used both for grazing and as a forage crop throughout the South. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with great difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, if it is possible, to leave them above ground till the frost kills them, and to plow them

under in the winter or early spring, at which time they will make a heavy matted coating of vegetable matter, which, turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. These beans should be planted in May or June, at the rate of 1 1-2 pecks to the acre, in drills of 5 feet apart. They soon make a very rapid growth, completely covering the ground with a thick mass of vine.

### **JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza Striata*)**

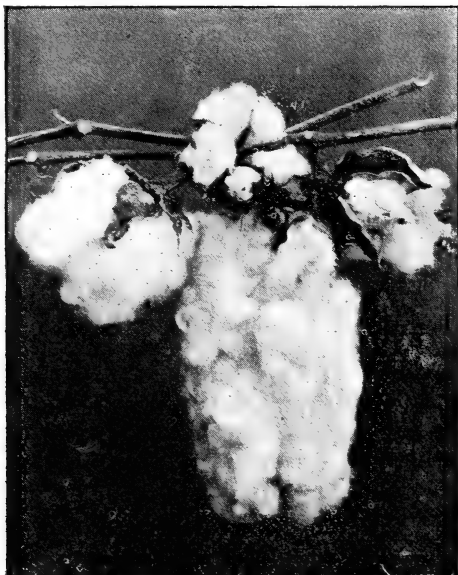
**J**APAN Clover makes one of the most important and valuable grazing crops all throughout the South.

Once started, it soon spreads and takes possession of the land, making a steady growth of the finest and most nutritious pasturage, greatly relished by horses and all farm stock. It succeeds everywhere throughout the Southern and Middle States, taking possession even of stony hillsides and barren or waste lands. It also does well on low or wet lands, and a combination of Red Top (Herd's Grass) with Japan Clover on this class of soil furnishes excellent grazing. In places where it was sown several years ago it was found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops.

Japan Clover is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although in the far South it yields good crops of hay. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedges, etc., without any special preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place of and driving out broom-sedge and wire grass. For sowing in woods that are used for grazing, or anywhere under the shade of trees where other grasses do not succeed well, Japan Clover is to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and does better under dense shade than any other grass or clover. All throughout the summer it makes a dense green carpet, which is very attractive and desirable.

It is best not to graze Japan Clover too early the first season, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axis of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clover, but on waste land or poor, worn-

out soils, it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasture-age, and at the same time improve the condition and productiveness of these poor lands to a considerable extent. Sow at the rate of 10 pounds per acre in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown.



### **NORTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED**

**W**E are large dealers in N. C. Cotton Seed for planting purposes, and while we do not offer a great variety, all our seeds are grown with special care.

#### **KING'S EARLY IMPROVED**

Very early, small balled, small seeded variety. Early maturing. This cotton originated in the highlands of North Carolina, and our seeds are grown with great care and kept pure. Write for delivered prices on car lots.

#### **SIMPKINS PROLIFIC COTTON**

Makes cotton from the ground up; close joints, closer than any other variety and at least ten days earlier. Gins 40 pounds lint to the 100.

## TOOLE COTTON

The Toole Cotton has given the very best and most satisfactory results as an early, large-yielding cotton wherever it has been grown, and we have received some very enthusiastic reports from our customers in regard to it. It is early to mature, easily picked, large limbed, and is covered with fruit to the top. It is a comparatively new variety and promises to become one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation. The best and most productive early cotton grown. Ninety days from plant to bale. It has produced three bales to the acre.

## PIEDMONT LONG STAPLE

Last year we put on the market our Piedmont Long Staple Cotton Seed for the first time. From letters received and from observing the crop, we believe we have the best long staple cotton ever offered the upper Southern States. Originating in this immediate section, it has been tried out and is producing a staple one and three-eighths inches to one and a quarter inches; early maturing, prolific yielder, and selling at 18 to 22 cents per pound this season, while the short staple is only worth nine cents. Our seed are selected with the greatest care and we only have a limited quantity. Price \$2.50 per bushel.

### DELTA COTTON COMPANY

JOEL WILCZINSKI, MANAGER

COTTON FACTORS AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GREENVILLE, MISS., 12/2/11

Mess. Hickory Seed Co.,

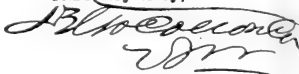
Hickory, N. C.

Dear Sirs:-

We have yours 16th ultimo, first pardon us for delaying. In reply beg to say we planted the bushel of Piedmont Long staple on just about one acre of ground and made 200 pounds of lint, this we finished picking and had it wrapped in a bale on the 7th of October, it matured just as early as the Cleveland Big Boll. At present it is our intention to plant 5 acres of this seed in 1912. Sold same about two weeks ago and got 17 1/2 Cents per pound. We had boll weevils and Army Worms both.

We will plant 5 acres of this cotton next year.

Yours very truly,



## COLUMBIA LONG STAPLE

Plant similar to Russell, large bolls, 66 to the pound; five locked. Lint 1 1-4, which is stronger than the 1 1-2 upland staple. Not quite so silky as Allen's or Sunflower but stronger. Seed large, fuzzy, grey, some green.

We suggest that if practicable you have all your staple cotton ginned on a roller gin in order to avoid cutting or napping the staple. This will likewise add to the length of the staple, and correspondingly to its value and price; but if it be not convenient for you so to gin, and you are compelled to use the saw gin, we advise that you watch the roll closely and have the speed regulated so as not to cut the staple. Run the gin slowly.

Whether you use a saw or roller gin we would urge that you see that the gins are free from ordinary staple before allowing your long staple cotton to be put in it.

We shall be glad to cooperate with you in every way possible in the preparations of your staple for the market, in order to secure you the best possible results. It is all important that staple cotton should be handled and ginned with greatest care in order that you may compete with the Mississippi sections and secure the prices paid them.

If we can be of any service to you we shall gladly assist you and give you information upon request.

Names and addresses of buyers of long staple cotton will be furnished on request.

## GERMAN MILLET

**T**HIS is the large headed, tall variety of Millet, and the kind best adapted to the Southern States.

German Millet must be sown thickly. It is a quick growing annual, affording a high quality of hay in a short time. Sow about one bushel to the acre, from May to June; cut while in bloom before the heads harden. Our seed is genuine Tennessee, as Western seed are no good in the South.

## JAPANESE MILLET

Japanese Millet, one of the most productive crops we have, is adapted to all sections, and does especially well on low ground. It is remarkable for its luxuriant growth, often grows six feet tall, and for the im-

mense amount of hay that it produces per acre. Sow in May for best results, twenty to thirty pounds to the acre.

### **SPANISH CHUFAS**

**A** nut grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding required by most crops for this purpose.

They do best on light sandy soil, or rather soil that does not contain too much clay, except as a sub-soil. They should be placed in drills two and a half to three feet apart, dropping from three to five Chufas in a hill 15 to 20 inches apart. Cover to a depth of about two inches. They should be kept clean and the soil stirred occasionally. If for any reason an imperfect stand is obtained, the plants may be drawn and transplanted the same as sweet potato plants, and they do just as well as if grown from the seed. Level culture is the best. Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, it is best to pull up a few of the hills by the roots and leave them on top of the soil, when, if either hogs or chickens get a taste of them, they will soon scratch over the whole field in their search for them. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. They can be planted in May, June or early in July.

### **NATURAL PEACH PITS**

**W**E are large collectors of Natural Peach Pits. Can supply seeds running from three to five thousand to the bushel. Seeds grown in the mountain sections of Western North Carolina are noted for their fine germinating qualities. We have many testimonials from the nursery trade. Write for prices,

### **SORGHUM OR CANE SEED**

#### **FOR FORAGE CROP**

**T**HE sorghums are becoming more popular every year in the South for forage crops. Sown with cow peas or soja beans, it makes excellent hay. You can fill your silo with nothing better. If sown



broadcast with peas, sow about one bushel of peas and twelve pounds of cane seed to the acre. Our seeds are all Southern grown.

### EARLY AMBER

The earliest and best Southern variety; grown exclusively for forage, either with peas or alone.

### EARLY ORANGE

Larger than the Amber, maturing ten or fifteen days later and grown more for syrup. Very desirable for either syrup or forage.

### SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM

This new variety not only makes a much larger yield of syrup, but syrup of a decidedly superior quality to the ordinary variety of sorghum. It is not a difficult matter to make sorghum, and with a variety like this new Sugar Drip, we believe that the making of sorghum will become very general, not only for home use but also for sale on our local markets. It is also excellently adapted for forage, making as large or larger growth than other varieties.

### SEED RYE

**N**ORTH Carolina Seed Rye has a reputation wherever sold. Nothing better can be found to sow for late fall and early spring pasture. Also used for cover crop. Grows tall and rank on good ground and is a splendid cover crop for poor soil.

### SWEET POTATOES

**C**ATAWBA County has the reputation of growing very choice potatoes. Our seeds are all selected and stored in rock houses in the fall. We are prepared to fill orders for all varieties of sweet potatoes that are grown successfully in this section. We are constantly testing new varieties. We use the utmost care in packing and shipping and take potatoes fresh from the storage houses the day they are shipped. But we do not, under any circumstances, guarantee safe delivery.

### VINELESS

Short vine, flesh yellow cast, fine keeper, large yielder, splendid eating qualities; very popular potato.

## PUMPKIN YAM

Small vine, medium large, good keeper, color of skin cream pink, flesh pumpkin yellow; undoubtedly the best eating potato we raise; very prolific.



## QUEEN OR WHITE YAM

Regular standby, never fails to make crop, and splendid keeper. Thousands of bushels of these are raised in this section. White skin, flesh cream colored, and good eater.

## EARLY RED SKIN

An extra early potato, red skin, pink flesh, grows to a large size and ready for the table in July.

We can furnish sweet potato slips of any of the above in season.

## SEED WHEAT

### LEAP'S PROLIFIC

A splendid new smooth head variety, originated in the Shenandoah Valley. Very productive and fine quality of grain, uniform growth, stiff straw, healthy, strong grower and early to ripen. Very prolific and the seed we are offering averaged very nearly forty bushels to the acre.

### RED CHAFF

Popular Southern variety, gives satisfaction in Southern States, one of the earliest varieties to ripen, strong and vigorous growth and is smooth head.

## CURRELLS PROLIFIC

Splendid variety, productive wheat and in high favor in North Carolina and South Carolina.

## RED WONDER

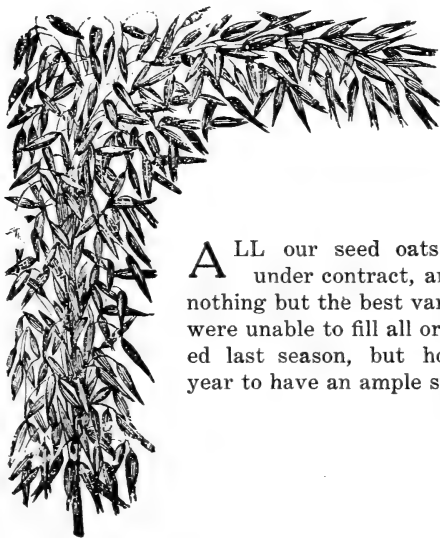
Bearded wheet, good stiff straw, stands up well, large flinty grains and one of the best of the bearded varieties.

## FULCASTER

Bearded variety, large heads, stands up well and is not affected by rust. One of the best milling wheats.

Also have Fultz, Dietz Mediterranean, Purple Straw and other varieties.

## OATS



ALL our seed oats are grown under contract, and we have nothing but the best varieties. We were unable to fill all orders received last season, but hope another year to have an ample supply.

## APPLER OATS

Southern Winter Rust Proof Oats, early to mature, hardier than the ordinary rust proof, bunchy heads and heavy grains. Originated in Georgia and thouroughly acclimated in North Carolina. We have an extra good lot this season. Price per bushel

## VIRGINIA GRAY

One of the best varieties, particularly valuable for fall seeding, stands the winter, well stooled and makes a good winter pasture. Price per bushel

## BURT

Quick growth, sure crop and a spring oats. Does not give good results for fall sowing.

### GRASS SEED

CHOICE TIMOTHY.—Price per bushel .....  
Bags extra.

EXTRA RED CLOVER.—Strictly high grade.  
Price per bushel.....Bags extra.

ALSIKE CLOVER.—Price per bushel.....  
Bags extra.

ALFALFA.—Price per pound....

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—Price per bushel  
of 14 lbs.....

RED TOP.—Price per bushel of 14 lbs. ....

RAPE.—Price per lb.....

VETCH.—Price per lb.....

### CRIMSON CLOVER

Adapted only for late summer and fall seeding. Farmers should take every available means of sowing all their vacant lands in Crimson Clover, as it makes a fine winter cover crop—an excellent grazing crop during the winter and early spring—the earliest green feed—an excellent hay crop and a splendid soil-improving crop to plow under early, to be followed by corn, cotton or other crops of the same year.

A crop of Crimson Clover plowed under is equal to an application of stable manure. It makes land rich and mellow, fills it with humus or vegetable matter and increases the yield of corn, cotton or other crops which follow it to a wonderful extent. Sow at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, broadcast, in July, August or September. Crimson Clover is very successful sown at the last working of corn, cotton or similar crops.

### LATE WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER

Same as regular Crimson, only has white bloom instead of crimson. Later than the regular Crimson, but makes a larger growth. More desirable for hay and forage. The white blooms contrast with the dark green foliage, and make a beautiful appearance in the field.

## BURR CLOVER

Adopted for fall and summer seeding only. For the South it is a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage.

## PEANUTS

FOR medium light, loamy or sandy land, the peanut is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. They yield very largely—yields of fifty bushels per acre being reported on land too poor to plant in corn. In addition to the yield of nuts, they yield quite largely of nutritious forage per acre.

Peanuts should be shelled before planting. They should be planted in May or early June, in rows about 2 1-2 or 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one or two inches deep. Cultivate three or four times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down the weeds, and at the last working, with a small turnplow, throw the dirt to the nuts. Do not cultivate too late in the season, as late cultivation is likely to injure the formation of the nuts. Peanuts require plenty of lime to make first-class nuts, and the use of lime and land plaster as above mentioned is recommended by the most successful growers.

In harvesting, plow the peanuts, and then stack against stakes stuck into the ground, the roots with the peanuts on them to the center and the leaves outside.

## WILMINGTON

(Generally called North Carolina)

This variety is largely used in the South and hogged off in the fall. It is enormously prolific; somewhat similar to the Virginia Runner, except plant is not so large and the pods and peas are smaller. We handle only the genuine seed.

## VIRGINIA BUNCH PEANUTS

The Virginia Bunch Peanuts are rapidly growing in favor wherever they are planted. They are about

a week earlier than the running peanuts, and will, in wet weather, mature better than the running kind. They also make larger nuts, bringing from one to one and half cents per pound more on the market than the running kinds, and are much easier to cultivate and harvest. They are fully equal to, and some growers claim, make larger yields than the running peanuts. Their many advantages in other respects make them decidedly preferable for planting as a profitable crop. The bunch peanuts are usually planted flat, but in cultivating the earth is thrown to them, making more of a ridge culture than is usually customary with the running variety.

### SPANISH PEANUTS

In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South, where they can be planted in April, two crops can be made in a year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting the nuts hang to the vine and tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses, as a whole grain ration. Spanish Peanuts grow in a more compact form than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier also. The nuts are produced closer in a bunch, making them easier to save. While the nuts are smaller, they are very much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops" so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish. These and Chufas are two of the best crops in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm, where stock is raised, should be without them.

### STRAWBERRY PLANTS

**W**E have the following varieties of Strawberry Plants and can give nice, well-rooted plants, well packed: Buback, Excelsior, Lady Thompson and Havelin. Price: 500—\$1.20, 1000—\$2.00.

### CABBAGE PLANTS

**E**ARLY Jersey, Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield and Succession, at the following prices: 1000—\$1.25, 5000 lots \$1.00 per 1000.

We will also have during the season Pepper Plants, Egg Plants and Tomato Plants.

### **SWEET POTATO SLIPS**

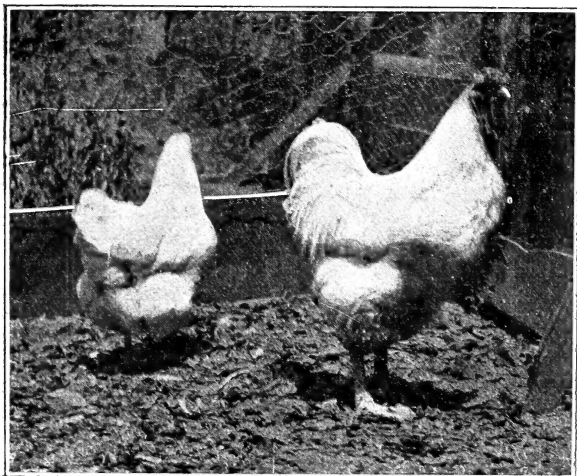
**T**HIS year we will be prepared to ship Sweet Potato Slips from our Florida growing station after April 1st. We have the following varieties: Nancy Hall, Triumph and Providence, \$2.00 per 1000. After May 16th, from Hickory, Nancy Hall, Pumpkin, Yam, Vineless and Southern Queen, per 1000 \$1.75. 5000 to 10000 lots \$1.50 per 1000. All orders for slips must be accompanied by the cash.

### **LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT**

**S**ITUATED in one of the best dairy sections of the South, we are prepared to offer at all times registered Jersey Cows, Heifers and young Bulls, from herds that have made from four hundred to seven hundred pounds of butter per year per cow. Our Jerseys are all grown by Breeders that make a specialty of Jersey Cattle.

### **BERKSHIRE HOGS**

Young Pigs, Gilts and Young Boars ready for shipment at all times; breeding from the very best families obtainable. If interested, write for prices.



## POULTRY

**W**E can furnish eggs in season from the following varieties: White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Wyandotte, Partridge Wyandotte, Black Minorca and Barred Plymouth Rocks. \$1.00 for 15.

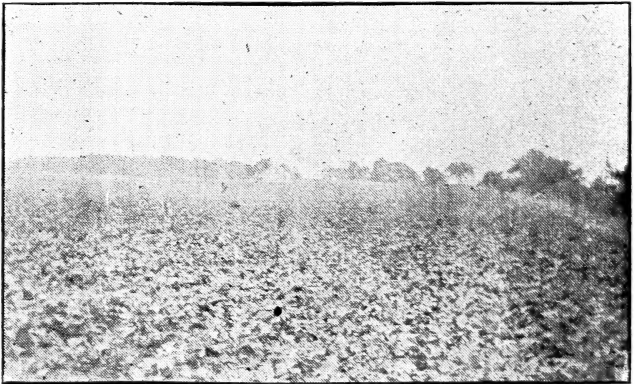
### WHITE ORPINGTON (Kellerstrass Strain)

Great winter layers from prize winning birds. \$2.00 for fifteen. From special mated pens \$5.00 for fifteen.

### INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

The Leghorn of the duck family lays a large white egg, beginning at five months old. Utility stock \$1.00 for ten, selected stock \$1.50 for ten.

All our eggs will be offered from Breeders that make a specialty of each particular breed and satisfaction is guaranteed. We can supply on short notice from the above varieties eggs in one, two and three hundred lots for incubators. Special prices on application.



*Iowa, Sept. 26th, 1911.*

*This is a picture of my Cow Pea Patch---the seed of which I purchased from you people last spring. It is a very fine patch. Your seed was certainly first-class. I will need some more next spring.*

*Respectfully,*

*J. W. HINES.*

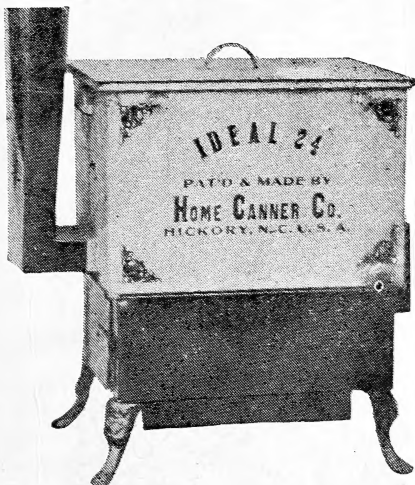


# CANNING OUTFITS

All Capacities, from KITCHEN to  
FACTORY Sizes.

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CANS, LABELS, CAPPING STEELS AND



ALL SUPPLIES CARRIED IN STOCK

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This Cannery is used by the "Girls' Tomato Clubs" in the the Farmers Co-operative Demonstration Work by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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"LET THE HOME CANNERY SAVE YOUR  
SURPLUS FRUITS AND VEGETABLES."

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WE WANT A REPRESENTATIVE IN  
EACH COUNTY.

Drop us a postal for the New 1912 Catalog,  
which shows in detail all the Cannery models in  
both Open and Steam Pressure. Address,

**The HOME CANNER COMPANY**  
**Hickory, N. C., U. S. A.**

# The Lure of Somewhere Else

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**H**ICKORY, is delightfully located in the Piedmont section of North Carolina. With an altitude of 1164 feet, it is located on a beautiful ridge, with perfect drainage north to the Catawba River and south to the South Fork River. This happy medium between the low lands and the more elevated sections is adapted to all—the sick and the well. Mild winters and pleasant summers make it an ideal all the-year-round climate.

It is a hustling, growing Southern City, imbued with the Western spirit. Note its slogan: "Hickory Does Things."

Diversified manufacturing establishments and an up-to-date Creamery means an opening for you as a dairyman, truck gardener, general farming, poultryman or factory man.

If you are dissatisfied with your present location, and the "lure of somewhere else appeals to you, write to the Hickory Chamber of Commerce. Remember, "Hickory Does Things," and if you join us we will help you to "do things."

Write to-day.